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with endeavoring to do at the same time in Mexico, and led to his early recall. The last group, of twelve documents, running from late in 1829 to the beginning of 1831, belong to the mission of Patrick Moore.

Covering the entire history of the relations between the United States and Great Colombia as it does, and being in a field where very little has been published and much remains to be published, this collection is not only very interesting but valuable as well; even though it does fall far short of all that its title leads one to expect. If the work could have been made large enough to include the full text of all documents mentioned it would have been much more valuable. But that would probably have required more than a single volume. It would take many volumes to include all of the documents legitimately comprehended by the title. Of the documents merely outlined some are contained in American State Papers, Foreign Relations, but most of them are not. Of those printed in full some appear in English in the same publication. In some cases citation is made to the published documents. In other cases no citation appears. Several of the documents are also contained in other books in Spanish, mentioned in the footnotes.

Unfortunately, many errors due to insufficient care in transcribing or in proofreading, or both, mar an otherwise creditable and useful book. For example, on page 301, is mentioned a note, of December 20, 1822, for which citation is made to American State Papers, Foreign Relations, IV, 851. The year should be 1825, and the volume, V. Many other errors in dates and references occur. On page 76, and in some other places, David C. de Forest appears as David C. Foster; on page 306 John Quincy Adams is disguised as John A. Adams; and on page 281 Iturbide parades under the alias Ilubirde. W. R. M.

The Federation of Central America. By WILLIAM F. SLADE. [A dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Clark University. Reprinted from the *Journal of Race Development*, VIII. nos. 1 and 2, pp. 79-150, 204-275.] (Worcester, Mass.: 1917. 1 plate.)

This monograph forms a useful contribution to the complicated and obscure political and diplomatic history of Central America, with special reference to the relations between the United States and the five republics. Applying the pathological suggestion of the title of Señor Mendieta's work, *La Enfermedad de Centro-América*, it may be said that the author has given us in few pages the complete case of Central America, anamnesis, diagnosis, and therapeusis.

Chapters 1-9 summarize the history of the various abortive efforts toward federation: (1) causes of failure before 1823; (2) the United States of Central America, 1823-1842, outlining the involved history of the "Provincias Unidas del Centro-América," and the operations of Morazán and Carrera; (3) efforts and failures, 1842-1864; (4) Walker's filibustering failures, 1856-1865; (5) the attempt and failure of Barrios, 1872-1885; (6) the aftermath of the defeat of Barrios, 1885-1894; (7) the Greater Republic of Central America, 1895-1898; (8) conferences and treaties, 1902-1907; (9) the Central American peace conferences, 1907-1915.

Chapter 10, "Obstacles to federation", forms the second part of the study, in which the author inquires as to the obstacles and discusses more fully the causes of failure. Eight obstacles are considered, "any one of which would have proven serious", and which "together have been and are unsurmountable": (1) the jealousy of the states; (2) the revolutionary habit of Central America; (3) the corruption of political life; (4) the character of the population, "made up of the descendants of the Spanish colonists, Indian aborigines, and negroes freed in 1821;" (5) sparseness of the population; (6) the policy of the United States; (7) British interference; (8) the ambition of Mexico.

Chapter 11, "The realization of federation", completes the study and suggests the remedy: "The stability without which Central America may not prosper, whether united in one state, or split up as at present, can be attained only by outside help. The strength of the United States must be put at the service of the small and weak neighbors"; and again, "To secure this great end—the union of the Central American republics under one well-ordered federated government—the United States would be clearly justified by the principles of international law, in adopting a policy of temporary intervention. If intervention is to take place, the Monroe Doctrine forces the obligation upon the United States."

It will be seen from the above that the author departs from the beaten paths of historical investigation and enters the field of practical politics. His conclusion invites a sharp divergence of opinion. It seems to the present reviewer that, before reaching his conclusion in this question, which is of continental significance, the author should, without subjecting himself to the charge of being moved by a "whimsical sentimentality and lyric idealism", have considered the application of collective action, Pan Americanism, continental concert, or whatever we may denominate it. This principle has twice been

invoked; once in 1907, by the joint action of the United States and Mexico in regard to Central America, and again, recently, by the conference of the United States and the A. B. C. powers in regard to Mexico. Moreover, the present time, when the world order is in chaos, seems particularly opportune for developing those relations of friendship and mutual interest which should unite the republics on this continent, and for destroying the mistrust and fear of "el imperialismo yanqui," unfortunately prevalent throughout the sister republics, and nowhere more so than in the Caribbean area. In this connection, the reviewer wishes to refer to three recent opinions relative to the subject: (1) Señor Alemán Bolaños, *Centro y Sud-América*; Secretary Lansing's article in the March number of *Munsey's Magazine*, considering the Monroe Doctrine in relation to Pan Americanism; and (3) Señor García Calderón's thoughtful paper "El Panamericanismo", in *Revue Hispanique*, for June, 1916—"Panamericanismo o germanismo, tal parece ser para nuestras democracias el dilema ineludible."

Dr. Slade's monograph is equipped with a working bibliography and running footnote citations to authorities. To be regretted is the disregard for the orthographic proprieties in regard to the Spanish names, but too common, unfortunately, in publication from the press of this country.

C. K. JONES.

Handbook of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1918. Pp. xvi, 750. Index. \$0.65.)

The title-page of this useful handbook carries no editor's or compiler's name, but the "Prefatory Note", which is signed by Gaillard Hunt, Chief Manuscript Division, states that the "handbook is the co-operative product of the several members" of the Manuscript Division. "Mr. Van Arsdale B. Turner . . . wrote the first draft of a great part of it; Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick read the proof and indexed the larger part of it; Miss Emily B. Mitchell contributed the part which covers the French and Spanish transcripts," while Mr. Hunt himself "prepared a number of the items".

In the prefatory note is "a grouping of the larger collections under broad subjective heads", and the material is arranged in alphabetical order under large main captions. The comprehensive index (pp. 545-750) furnishes an excellent key to the contents of the volume. With its thin paper and excellent printing, the volume makes a pleasing appearance. It is marred by a number of type errors, as for instance,